

FOR ROAD MAINTENANCE

County Highway Commissioner Cauley Inaugurates New System of Road Improving.

Make the automobiles pay for the damage they do.

That is the idea County Highway Commissioner T. E. Cauley is applying in his duties of maintaining state aid roads. Portage county annually receives a nice sum as its share of the money paid into the secretary of state's office for automobile and motorcycle licenses, and it is this money that is being used to keep up state aid roads after they are built.

Forty thousand gallons of Tarvia "B" road dressing have been ordered and a portion has already been received and used. In the town of Plover four and a quarter miles have been treated, including the new road through the village, while on the Jordan road in Hull a mile and a quarter has been given a dressing. Other roads to be treated this season include three miles in Arnott and vicinity, two in Stockton one and a half in Lanark, three in Eau Pleine, two in Sharon, one and a half in New Hope, one in Alban and one and a half in Hull.

The Tarvia is applied with the new county Studebaker force oiler, which thoroughly liquifies the material with its own high temperature "heating plant" and sprays the dressing on the road evenly and speedily through the application of sixty pounds of pressure. The Tarvia penetrates the road to a depth of two inches, firmly binds the crushed stone and sand, prevents dust and makes the surface asphalt-like in hardness. Two applications are made, and it is asserted that this is sufficient for two years.

Tarvia resists wear from automobiles and other vehicles and rain and seems to have solved the problem of road maintenance. Mr. Cauley intends to spend \$4,500 in applying it this season and will continue its use in years to follow. An inspection of roads to which Tarvia has been applied is sufficient to demonstrate the wisdom of this policy.

Local Notes.

Mr. and Mrs. N. Eiden-Mitschen leave tomorrow for St. Paul, where they will spend a month or six weeks visiting with their sons, Leo and Albert Eiden.

Mrs. Thompson and daughter, Miss Pearl, who had been guests at the home of their daughter and sister, Mrs. T. E. Cauley, for several weeks, left for their home at Neenah, yesterday afternoon.

GRAND RAPIDS WEDDING

Mis Myrtle Ule Becomes Bride of Wm. T. Nobles at Nine O'Clock This Morning.

A wedding which took place at Grand Rapids this morning will be of interest to many Stevens Point people, friends and acquaintances of the bride, who with her parents, formerly resided here.

At 9 o'clock this morning during nuptial high mass at the Catholic church at Grand Rapids, Rev. Wm. Reding united in marriage Miss Myrtle Ule and Wm. T. Nobles, both of that city. The church was prettily decorated with ferns and cut flowers and during the service Mrs. G. J. Kaudy rendered "Ave Marie" and "How Pure, How Sweet, How Fair" in her usual pleasing manner.

The bride was attended by Miss Gertrude Reiland as maid of honor and Misses Sybil Nobles, sister of the groom, and Ruth Richter as bridesmaids. The groom's best man was James P. Glenon, cousin of the bride, and George Mullen and Fred Ragan acted as ushers.

The bride's gown was of ivory white satin trimmed with Oriental lace and she wore an embroidered silk tulle veil. She carried a prayer book and a shower bouquet of white sweet peas and maiden hair fern. Miss Reiland's gown was pink charmeuse and silk net and she carried pink sweet peas and maiden hair ferns. Miss Nobles wore a gown of yellow marquise, while Miss Richter was gowned in pale green taffeta. Both bridesmaids carried baskets of lavender sweet peas and maiden hair fern, with lavender maline bows adorning the baskets.

The bride's gown was of ivory white satin with Oriental lace and she wore an embroidered silk tulle veil. She carried a prayer book and a shower bouquet of white sweet peas and maiden hair fern. Miss Reiland's gown was pink charmeuse and silk net and she carried pink sweet peas and maiden hair ferns. Miss Nobles wore a gown of yellow marquise, while Miss Richter was gowned in pale green taffeta. Both bridesmaids carried baskets of lavender sweet peas and maiden hair fern, with lavender maline bows adorning the baskets.

At 11 o'clock a four course wedding breakfast was served at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Ule, among the out-of-town visitors being Mr. and Mrs. Louis A. Krems and daughter and sons, Miss Irene and Charles and De Lloyd, of this city. A color scheme of pink and white was carried out in the decorations of the various rooms, pink peonies, sweet peas, maline and white doves being used in the execution.

Mr. and Mrs. Ule leave today for a wedding trip to Milwaukee, Chicago and other points in Illinois and also Indiana. After July 15 they will be at home in a newly furnished flat on Main street.

Mrs. Nobles is the only child of Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Ule and was born and grew to young girlhood in Stevens Point. The family moved to Grand Rapids about ten or twelve years ago, but have made frequent visits here and are well and favorably known. The bride of today is the possessor of many charming attributes, not the least among them being her home-making characteristics. Our best wishes for future happiness are extended her and her husband. Mr. Nobles is a graduate of the law department of the university at Valparaiso, Ind., and now holds the position of county clerk of Wood county at Grand Rapids.

Thursday's Band Concert.

The following program will be rendered by Weber's band at their weekly open air concert at court house park tomorrow evening:

March—"The Electorate"..... Rosenkranz

Overture—"Morning, Noon and Night".... Suppe

Fantasia—"The Opera Mirror"..... Tchibani

Coronet and Trombone duet—"Devotion"..... Brooks

Ralph and Trombone and Earl Adams. Ambert

Medley—"Memories of the War"..... Lauder

March—"Yankee Spirit"..... Weber

Finale—"Star Spangled Banner"..... Key

A Record Flight.

Two of T. J. Coan's homing pigeons were sent to Thief River Falls, Minn., and liberated early Monday morning. Despite unfavorable atmospheric conditions, one of the birds, a female one year old, arrived in the city the afternoon of the same day. It is estimated that it flew the 500 miles in twelve hours, which ranks with the fastest time ever made. Recently a flight from New Orleans to Fort Worth, Texas, 579 miles, was made in 14 hours and for this a world record has been claimed. As can be seen, the Stevens Point bird went this mark considerably better.

Rescued From Water.

While Martha Kalke, Ada Shepiaux and Agnes Goder, young ladies whose homes are on the West side, were bathing in the Wisconsin river near Second Island last Monday afternoon at about 4 o'clock, one of them got beyond her depth. The others went to her assistance and soon all three were floundering helplessly in the water. Their cries attracted Ed. Friday, Joseph Brill and Howard Tuttle, who were swimming a short distance away. The young men hurried to where the girls were and finally succeeded in rescuing them. Miss Kalke and Miss Goder were but little affected, except from fright, but Miss Shepiaux, who was in the water fully five minutes, according to her rescuers, was nearly overcome. On being taken to shore she was worked over for ten or fifteen minutes before she was able to return to her home.

MARGARET DORNEY IS BRIDE

Former Stevens Point Young Lady Wedded at Grand Rapids to Clarence Chandler of Waupaca.

Grand Rapids was the scene of a very pretty wedding ceremony this morning, when Miss Margaret Dorney of that city and Clarence Chandler of Waupaca were united in marriage at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Dennis Dorney, former residents of Stevens Point.

The ceremony was witnessed by a small group of relatives and close friends of the contracting parties.

"O Perfect Love," by Burleigh, was sung by Miss Daisy Thornton of Grand Rapids. The wedding party assembled in the parlor to the strains of Mendelssohn's Wedding March, the bride's sister, Miss Sadie Dorney, at the piano, where the bride and groom were joined in the bonds of matrimony by Rev. Anthony Jacobs, pastor of the First Baptist church of Waupaca. The assisting parties consisted of Miss Etta Bloye of Stevens Point, who acted as bridesmaid, and John A. Dorney of Washington, D. C., brother of the bride, in the capacity of Stevens Point.

The ceremony was witnessed by a small group of relatives and close friends of the contracting parties.

"O Perfect Love," by Burleigh, was sung by Miss Daisy Thornton of Grand Rapids. The wedding party assembled in the parlor to the strains of Mendelssohn's Wedding March, the bride's sister, Miss Sadie Dorney, at the piano, where the bride and groom were joined in the bonds of matrimony by Rev. Anthony Jacobs, pastor of the First Baptist church of Waupaca. The assisting parties consisted of Miss Etta Bloye of Stevens Point, who acted as bridesmaid, and John A. Dorney of Washington, D. C., brother of the bride, in the capacity of Stevens Point.

The ceremony was witnessed by a small group of relatives and close friends of the contracting parties.

"O Perfect Love," by Burleigh, was sung by Miss Daisy Thornton of Grand Rapids. The wedding party assembled in the parlor to the strains of Mendelssohn's Wedding March, the bride's sister, Miss Sadie Dorney, at the piano, where the bride and groom were joined in the bonds of matrimony by Rev. Anthony Jacobs, pastor of the First Baptist church of Waupaca. The assisting parties consisted of Miss Etta Bloye of Stevens Point, who acted as bridesmaid, and John A. Dorney of Washington, D. C., brother of the bride, in the capacity of Stevens Point.

The ceremony was witnessed by a small group of relatives and close friends of the contracting parties.

"O Perfect Love," by Burleigh, was sung by Miss Daisy Thornton of Grand Rapids. The wedding party assembled in the parlor to the strains of Mendelssohn's Wedding March, the bride's sister, Miss Sadie Dorney, at the piano, where the bride and groom were joined in the bonds of matrimony by Rev. Anthony Jacobs, pastor of the First Baptist church of Waupaca. The assisting parties consisted of Miss Etta Bloye of Stevens Point, who acted as bridesmaid, and John A. Dorney of Washington, D. C., brother of the bride, in the capacity of Stevens Point.

The ceremony was witnessed by a small group of relatives and close friends of the contracting parties.

"O Perfect Love," by Burleigh, was sung by Miss Daisy Thornton of Grand Rapids. The wedding party assembled in the parlor to the strains of Mendelssohn's Wedding March, the bride's sister, Miss Sadie Dorney, at the piano, where the bride and groom were joined in the bonds of matrimony by Rev. Anthony Jacobs, pastor of the First Baptist church of Waupaca. The assisting parties consisted of Miss Etta Bloye of Stevens Point, who acted as bridesmaid, and John A. Dorney of Washington, D. C., brother of the bride, in the capacity of Stevens Point.

The ceremony was witnessed by a small group of relatives and close friends of the contracting parties.

"O Perfect Love," by Burleigh, was sung by Miss Daisy Thornton of Grand Rapids. The wedding party assembled in the parlor to the strains of Mendelssohn's Wedding March, the bride's sister, Miss Sadie Dorney, at the piano, where the bride and groom were joined in the bonds of matrimony by Rev. Anthony Jacobs, pastor of the First Baptist church of Waupaca. The assisting parties consisted of Miss Etta Bloye of Stevens Point, who acted as bridesmaid, and John A. Dorney of Washington, D. C., brother of the bride, in the capacity of Stevens Point.

The ceremony was witnessed by a small group of relatives and close friends of the contracting parties.

"O Perfect Love," by Burleigh, was sung by Miss Daisy Thornton of Grand Rapids. The wedding party assembled in the parlor to the strains of Mendelssohn's Wedding March, the bride's sister, Miss Sadie Dorney, at the piano, where the bride and groom were joined in the bonds of matrimony by Rev. Anthony Jacobs, pastor of the First Baptist church of Waupaca. The assisting parties consisted of Miss Etta Bloye of Stevens Point, who acted as bridesmaid, and John A. Dorney of Washington, D. C., brother of the bride, in the capacity of Stevens Point.

The ceremony was witnessed by a small group of relatives and close friends of the contracting parties.

"O Perfect Love," by Burleigh, was sung by Miss Daisy Thornton of Grand Rapids. The wedding party assembled in the parlor to the strains of Mendelssohn's Wedding March, the bride's sister, Miss Sadie Dorney, at the piano, where the bride and groom were joined in the bonds of matrimony by Rev. Anthony Jacobs, pastor of the First Baptist church of Waupaca. The assisting parties consisted of Miss Etta Bloye of Stevens Point, who acted as bridesmaid, and John A. Dorney of Washington, D. C., brother of the bride, in the capacity of Stevens Point.

The ceremony was witnessed by a small group of relatives and close friends of the contracting parties.

"O Perfect Love," by Burleigh, was sung by Miss Daisy Thornton of Grand Rapids. The wedding party assembled in the parlor to the strains of Mendelssohn's Wedding March, the bride's sister, Miss Sadie Dorney, at the piano, where the bride and groom were joined in the bonds of matrimony by Rev. Anthony Jacobs, pastor of the First Baptist church of Waupaca. The assisting parties consisted of Miss Etta Bloye of Stevens Point, who acted as bridesmaid, and John A. Dorney of Washington, D. C., brother of the bride, in the capacity of Stevens Point.

The ceremony was witnessed by a small group of relatives and close friends of the contracting parties.

"O Perfect Love," by Burleigh, was sung by Miss Daisy Thornton of Grand Rapids. The wedding party assembled in the parlor to the strains of Mendelssohn's Wedding March, the bride's sister, Miss Sadie Dorney, at the piano, where the bride and groom were joined in the bonds of matrimony by Rev. Anthony Jacobs, pastor of the First Baptist church of Waupaca. The assisting parties consisted of Miss Etta Bloye of Stevens Point, who acted as bridesmaid, and John A. Dorney of Washington, D. C., brother of the bride, in the capacity of Stevens Point.

The ceremony was witnessed by a small group of relatives and close friends of the contracting parties.

"O Perfect Love," by Burleigh, was sung by Miss Daisy Thornton of Grand Rapids. The wedding party assembled in the parlor to the strains of Mendelssohn's Wedding March, the bride's sister, Miss Sadie Dorney, at the piano, where the bride and groom were joined in the bonds of matrimony by Rev. Anthony Jacobs, pastor of the First Baptist church of Waupaca. The assisting parties consisted of Miss Etta Bloye of Stevens Point, who acted as bridesmaid, and John A. Dorney of Washington, D. C., brother of the bride, in the capacity of Stevens Point.

The ceremony was witnessed by a small group of relatives and close friends of the contracting parties.

"O Perfect Love," by Burleigh, was sung by Miss Daisy Thornton of Grand Rapids. The wedding party assembled in the parlor to the strains of Mendelssohn's Wedding March, the bride's sister, Miss Sadie Dorney, at the piano, where the bride and groom were joined in the bonds of matrimony by Rev. Anthony Jacobs, pastor of the First Baptist church of Waupaca. The assisting parties consisted of Miss Etta Bloye of Stevens Point, who acted as bridesmaid, and John A. Dorney of Washington, D. C., brother of the bride, in the capacity of Stevens Point.

The ceremony was witnessed by a small group of relatives and close friends of the contracting parties.

"O Perfect Love," by Burleigh, was sung by Miss Daisy Thornton of Grand Rapids. The wedding party assembled in the parlor to the strains of Mendelssohn's Wedding March, the bride's sister, Miss Sadie Dorney, at the piano, where the bride and groom were joined in the bonds of matrimony by Rev. Anthony Jacobs, pastor of the First Baptist church of Waupaca. The assisting parties consisted of Miss Etta Bloye of Stevens Point, who acted as bridesmaid, and John A. Dorney of Washington, D. C., brother of the bride, in the capacity of Stevens Point.

The ceremony was witnessed by a small group of relatives and close friends of the contracting parties.

"O Perfect Love," by Burleigh, was sung by Miss Daisy Thornton of Grand Rapids. The wedding party assembled in the parlor to the strains of Mendelssohn's Wedding March, the bride's sister, Miss Sadie Dorney, at the piano, where the bride and groom were joined in the bonds of matrimony by Rev. Anthony Jacobs, pastor of the First Baptist church of Waupaca. The assisting parties consisted of Miss Etta Bloye of Stevens Point, who acted as bridesmaid, and John A. Dorney of Washington, D. C., brother of the bride, in the capacity of Stevens Point.

The ceremony was witnessed by a small group of relatives and close friends of the contracting parties.

"O Perfect Love," by Burleigh, was sung by Miss Daisy Thornton of Grand Rapids. The wedding party assembled in the parlor to the strains of Mendelssohn's Wedding March, the bride's sister, Miss Sadie Dorney, at the piano, where the bride and groom were joined in the bonds of matrimony by Rev. Anthony Jacobs, pastor of the First Baptist church of Waupaca. The assisting parties consisted of Miss Etta Bloye of Stevens Point, who acted as bridesmaid, and John A. Dorney of Washington, D. C., brother of the bride, in the capacity of Stevens Point.

The ceremony was witnessed by a small group of relatives and close friends of the contracting parties.

"O Perfect Love," by Burleigh, was sung by Miss Daisy Thornton of Grand Rapids. The wedding party assembled in the parlor to the strains of Mendelssohn's Wedding March, the bride's sister, Miss Sadie Dorney, at the piano, where the bride and groom were joined in the bonds of matrimony by Rev. Anthony Jacobs, pastor of the First Baptist church of Waupaca. The assisting parties consisted of Miss Etta Bloye of Stevens Point, who acted as bridesmaid, and John A. Dorney of Washington, D. C., brother of the bride, in the capacity of Stevens Point.

The ceremony was witnessed by a small group of relatives and close friends of the contracting parties.

"O Perfect Love," by Burleigh, was sung by Miss Daisy Thornton of Grand Rapids. The wedding party assembled in the parlor to the strains of Mendelssohn's Wedding March, the bride's sister, Miss Sadie Dorney, at the piano, where the bride and groom were joined in the bonds of matrimony by Rev. Anthony Jacobs, pastor of the First Baptist church of Waupaca. The assisting parties consisted of Miss Etta Bloye of Stevens Point, who acted as bridesmaid, and John A. Dorney of Washington, D. C., brother of the bride, in the capacity of Stevens Point.

The ceremony was witnessed by a small group of relatives and close friends of the contracting parties.

"O Perfect Love," by Burleigh, was sung by Miss Daisy Thornton of Grand Rapids. The wedding party assembled in the parlor to the strains of Mendelssohn's Wedding March, the bride's sister, Miss Sadie Dorney, at the piano, where the bride and groom were joined in the bonds of matrimony by Rev. Anthony Jacobs, pastor of the First Baptist church of Waupaca. The assisting parties consisted of Miss Etta Bloye of Stevens Point, who acted as bridesmaid, and John A. Dorney of Washington, D. C., brother of the bride, in the capacity of Stevens Point.

The ceremony was witnessed by a small group of relatives and close friends of the contracting parties.

"O Perfect Love," by Burleigh, was sung by Miss Daisy Thornton of Grand Rapids. The wedding party assembled in the parlor to the strains of Mendelssohn's Wedding March, the bride's sister, Miss Sadie Dorney, at the piano, where the bride and groom were joined in the bonds of matrimony by Rev. Anthony Jacobs, pastor of the First Baptist church of Waupaca. The assisting parties consisted of Miss Etta Bloye of Stevens Point, who acted as bridesmaid, and John A. Dorney of Washington, D. C., brother of the bride, in the capacity of Stevens Point.

The ceremony was witnessed by a small group of relatives and close friends of the contracting parties.

"O Perfect Love," by Burleigh, was sung by Miss Daisy Thornton of Grand Rapids. The wedding party assembled in the parlor to the strains of Mendelssohn's Wedding March, the bride's sister, Miss Sadie Dorney, at the piano, where the bride and groom were joined in the bonds of matrimony by Rev. Anthony Jacobs, pastor of the First Baptist church of Waupaca. The assisting parties consisted of Miss Etta Bloye of Stevens Point, who acted as bridesmaid, and John A. Dorney of Washington, D. C., brother of the bride, in the capacity of Stevens Point.

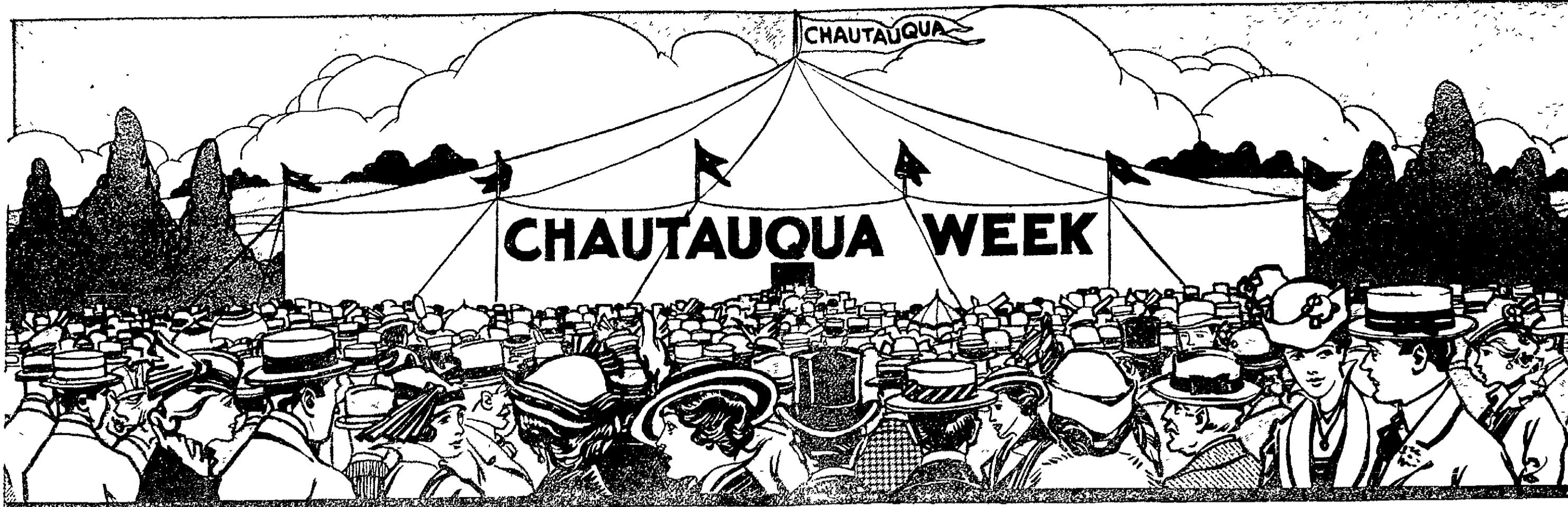
The ceremony was witnessed by a small group of relatives and close friends of the contracting parties.

"O Perfect Love," by Burleigh, was sung by Miss Daisy Thornton of Grand Rapids. The wedding party assembled in the parlor to the strains of Mendelssohn's Wedding March, the bride's sister, Miss Sadie Dorney, at the piano, where the bride and groom were joined in the bonds of matrimony by Rev. Anthony Jacobs, pastor of the First Baptist church of Waupaca. The assisting parties consisted of Miss Etta Bloye of Stevens Point, who acted as bridesmaid, and John A. Dorney of Washington, D. C., brother of the bride, in the capacity of Stevens Point.

The ceremony was witnessed by a small group of relatives and close friends of the contracting parties.

"O Perfect Love," by Burleigh, was sung by Miss Daisy Thornton of Grand Rapids. The wedding party assembled in the parlor to the strains of Mendelssohn's Wedding March, the bride's sister, Miss Sadie Dorney, at the piano, where the bride and groom were joined in the bonds of matrimony by Rev. Anthony Jacobs, pastor of the First Baptist church of Waupaca. The assisting parties consisted of Miss Etta Bloye of Stevens Point, who acted as bridesmaid, and John A. Dorney of Washington, D. C., brother of the bride, in the capacity of Stevens Point.

CHAUTAUQUA WEEK



Many Special Offers
are made here during
Chautauqua Week.

Moll-Glennon Co.
436-438 MAIN STREET.

The Ladies will find
many special bargains
for Chautauqua Week

Friday Bargain

BED SHEETS

FULL SIZE, 81x90 inches. GOOD QUALITY.

59c each

New Parasols

Parasol time. A large assortment to select from. All colors. Price 50c to \$5.00
Children's Parasols. All colors. Price 10c to 50c

New Summer Ribbons

50 pieces Satin Ribbons. White, Pink, Blue, Red, and Black. Numbers 40, 60, 80 and 100. Price per yard 10c

Children's Wash Suits

Children's Wash Suits are here in all the wanting styles and colors. Price 50c to \$1.50
Big Values

Ladies' and Misses' Coats

New White Coats in Woumbo Cloth. The proper coat for summer wear. Price \$10 and \$12.50

New Summer Silks

Plaids, Checks, Stripes and Plain. Come in Taffetas, Messalines and Crepes. All grades and colors.

From Cheapest to Best

New Hosiery

Gordon, Wayne and Kayser Hose for Women, Misses, Children and Infants. Come in Silk, Lisle and Cotton. All colors and Black.

Price, per pair, 15c to \$2.00

New Arrivals in White Goods

40 inch Flanders—
Special at 18c to 35c
40 inch Marquisettes—
Special at 25c to 40c
40 inch Crepes—
Special at 25c to 50c
36 inch Gaberdines—
Special at 25c to 35c

40 inch Rice Cloth—
Special at 15c to 35c
40 inch Voiles—
Special at 20c to 50c
36 inch Piques—
Special at 25c to 35c
27 inch Crepes—
Special at 10c to 25c
7 inch Dimity—
Special at 10c to 25c

Underwear

Women's Union Suits—
Prices 25c to \$2.00
Women's Vests—
Prices 10c to 50c
Women's Pants—
Prices 25c to 50c
Children's Vests—
Prices 10c to 25c



New Corsets

The largest Corset stock in the city. Such well known makes as Redfern, Warner's Rust Proof, Nemo and W. B. A style for every figure. Price 50c to \$5.00



Plain Poplin Caps. Green, Brown and Black. 50c
Price

Silk Caps, with Veil. Assorted colors. \$1.00
Price

White Felt Hats. All 50c
sizes

"Lilley" Feather Weight- Hand Luggage

For the Ladies



Roomy Suit Cases made of Japanese Reeds and Woven Cane

Very convenient, very smart, very durable and extremely inexpensive. Value unquestioned because—

"MADE BY LILLEY"

Cases made of Japanese Reeds weigh but a few pounds, and are just the thing for short trips. Those of woven cane are almost as light but will wear better than some leathers. Our stock is most complete, and our prices are lowest.

Suit Cases from 25c to \$7.50

Bags range from 25c to \$6.00

Street Dresses

Complete line of Street Dresses for Women and Children. Come in White and Colored Voiles, Ginghams and Batistes. New styles, full skirts.

Turkish Towels

Turkish towels in all grades and sizes, both plain and fancy. Price 5c to 75c

Huck Towels with White and Colored borders. Price 5c to 50c

Damask Towels in all sizes. Price 25c to \$1.00



Women Not
Easily Fooled

They have been buying "KAYSER" gloves for three generations with assurance of getting "glove satisfaction."

"KAYSER" gloves "cost no more" than the ordinary kind and are worth double. Ours are "the genuine" and have the name "KAYSER" in the hem, and a guarantee ticket in every pair.

Short Gloves—50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50

Long Gloves—75c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50

Wash Goods Sale

Lace Curtains

and Nets

Marquisettes in plain, fancy and yoke borders. Price per yd. 18c to 40c

Voiles and Scrim from per yd. 10c to 50c

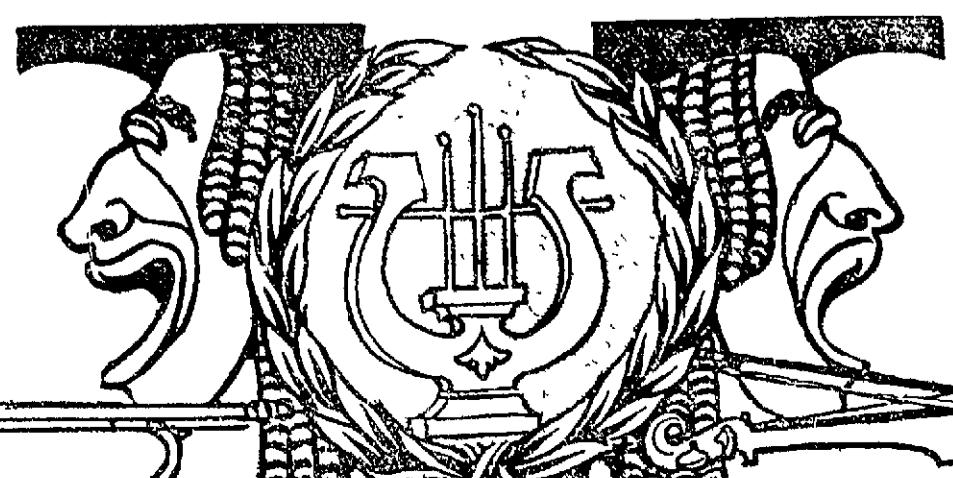
Nets from 27 to 50 inches wide. Price per yd. 10c to 75c

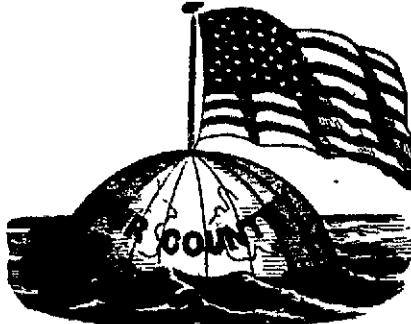
Curtains by the pair. Come in White, Ivory and Beige. Price per pair 50c to \$6.50

Lace Curtains, Ropellettes, Batistes, Voiles, Rice Cloths, etc. Chautauqua Week 10c per yd.

Silk Crepes, Silk Floral Lace Cloths, Floral Jap. Sill. etc., 40 inches wide Chautauqua Week 35c per yd.

We want your trade and will give you value received. Give us a call during Chautauqua Week





STEVENS POINT, WIS., JUNE 30, 1915.

LANSING HEADS WILSON CABINET

Appointed Secretary of State to Succeed Bryan.

LANSING ACCEPTS THE POST

President and New Aid Discuss Note to Germany on the Frye Case and Take Up the Mexican Question.

Washington, June 25.—President Wilson offered Robert Lansing the post of permanent secretary of state at a conference held at the White House on Wednesday.

President Wilson authorized a statement relating to the appointment of Mr. Lansing. It follows:

"Before leaving for a brief rest in New Hampshire the president announced that he had offered the post of secretary of state to Mr. Robert Lansing, the present counselor of department of state, and that Mr. Lansing had accepted the appointment."

The news of Mr. Lansing's appointment spread rapidly. Secretaries Garrison and Daniels went at once to his office. Secretary Tumulty telephoned congratulations from the White House.

Mr. Lansing, who is a son-in-law of former Secretary of State John W. Foster, became counselor of the state department on the retirement of John Bassett Moore, and has been openly regarded as President Wilson's mainstay on questions of international law.

Mr. Lansing's home is in Watertown, N. Y., and he is just past fifty years old. Since 1899 he has practiced law and began his first diplomatic work for the United States in 1892, when he became counsel for the United States in the Bering sea arbitration.

Soon afterward he became counsel for the United States Bering sea claims commission and following that was solicitor for the Alaskan boundary tribunal. In 1909 he became counsel in the North Atlantic coast fisheries at The Hague.

His last work before becoming counsel for the state department was as agent for the United States in the Anglo-American claims arbitration.

While the notes to Great Britain and Germany have admittedly been the work of President Wilson, and former Secretary Bryan was consulted from time to time during the course of their preparation, it was no secret that the president was in almost constant communication with Mr. Lansing on the many intricate points of international law, upon which Mr. Lansing was always able to advise his chief without any hesitation. Recently the president invited him to sit at the cabinet table while the notes to Germany on the Lusitania were being discussed and put into final form. Secretary Bryan was also present at these meetings, and so far as is known Mr. Lansing's presence was a precedent.

Notes to be sent to Germany on the sinking of the sailing ship William P. Frye and to Great Britain on interference with American commerce, the troubled situation in Haiti and other foreign questions were discussed by President Wilson with Secretary Lansing.

U. S. WARNED BY MEXICO.

Secretary Daniels Puts Action in Sonora Up to Discretion of Admiral.

Washington, June 24.—The Mexican authorities in the state of Sonora, where Americans are threatened with extermination by the Yaqui Indians, have served a practical ultimatum on Admiral Howard, who has gone to the rescue, that he must not land his forces on Mexican soil. Secretary Daniels said after receiving this information on Tuesday that he would not send Admiral Howard any further instructions. The state and navy departments have thus put squarely up to the discretion of Admiral Howard whether of not he shall land and take the consequences of his act.

El Paso, Tex., June 23.—General Villa and his troops have captured San Luis Potosi, one of the most important cities in northern Mexico, according to Villa agents.

TO CALL THAW AS WITNESS.

Plan to Ask Pittsburgh Man to Trace Life From Birth.

New York, June 25.—Harry K. Thaw will be called by counsel for the state as a witness against himself in the hearing now in progress here to determine whether he is sane, according to an announcement by Deputy Attorney General Frank K. Cook. The state's purpose in adopting this plan, it is understood, is to avoid the restrictions which would limit his cross-examination and to lay his story of the killing of Stanford White before the jury shortly before it retires to consider a verdict.

MRS. JOHN S. HILDER



UNDERWOOD

Mrs. John Chapman Hilder, who was married recently to one of the editors of *Vanity Fair*, was Miss Eleanor Bertha Hotchkiss, the favorite niece of Henry Morgenthau, American ambassador to Turkey.

INDIANA POLITICIANS ARE INDICTED IN VOTE PROBE

Thomas Taggart, Mayor Bell of Indianapolis, and Others Hit by Grand Jury.

Indianapolis, June 24.—Thomas Taggart Democratic national committee man for Indiana; Mayor Joseph E. Bell, Samuel V. Perrott, chief of police and 123 others were indicted by the Marion county grand jury here on Tuesday, charged with conspiracy to commit a felony through violation of election laws, bribery and blackmail. Taggart and Bell were the first to acknowledge service in the case and were released on \$5,000 bond each. Several other men appeared and were released on bond.

The indictment caused a sensation. While it has been rumored on the streets for some time that several men were to be indicted as a result of an investigation of the last election, it was not thought men so high in political councils would be included. Not more than a dozen spectators were in court when the grand jurors, accompanied by Alvah J. Rucker, prosecutor, submitted the report to Judge James A. Collins of the criminal court.

More than a dozen members of Mayor Bell's official family were indicted and as many more members of the police force were named. The others indicted included election officials, ward and precinct leaders, workers at the polls and voters.

FLYER'S WOES COME THICK.

Occupies Nearly 12 Hours in Chicago-Milwaukee Trip.

Milwaukee, June 25.—Fish Hassel, airship navigator, arrived here after using up a little less than a dozen hours to make the journey from Chicago. Stops at Waukegan, Kenosha, Racine and South Milwaukee were necessary to repair his engine. He stopped near Kenosha at 10:44, an hour after his departure from Chicago. Owing to the delay in reaching Racine, it was feared that he had perished, but he had instead flown overland back of Racine, and landed north of the city, where he stopped for further repairs. After more trouble he reached Milwaukee at 7:55 o'clock.

Rejects U. S. Peace Plan.

Washington, June 25.—General Carranza has informed the United States government, in dispatches to the state department through John R. Silliman at Vera Cruz, that he will not treat with General Villa or General Zapata.

Carranza's position is that Villa and Zapata and their following are "rebels" and for that reason, as he is the government of Mexico, he can only dispose of them in a military way.

Engine Dies During Loop.

San Francisco, June 23.—While Art Smith, the Fort Wayne (Ind.) aviator, was looping the loop at the Panama-Pacific exposition the engine of his aeroplane went dead. He was at that time upside down, but he volplaned to a safe landing on the exposition grounds from an estimated altitude of 2,500 feet.

GREAT BRITAIN DEFENDS SEIZURE

Blockade to Be Tightened—No Relief Is Seen.

NO ANSWER TO CHIEF ISSUES

England Explains Action, But Does Not Answer United States Protest on Holding American Vessels.

Washington, June 26.—Lord Crewe's memorandum to Ambassador Page, dealing with the complaint of detention of American cargoes bound for neutral ports, was made public on Thursday by the state department.

State department officials would not comment on the memorandum. In the opinion of experts on international law who have followed the controversy between the two governments, the memorandum is not of a character to afford much satisfaction. It holds out little expectation of material relief to American commerce from the hardships inflicted upon it by British regulations and violation of the principles of international law as pointed out by the United States in its note of March 30.

In his note of transmittal, Ambassador Page says that the memorandum is not intended as an answer to the principles set forth in the note of March 30, but merely an "explanation of concrete cases and the regulations under which they are dealt with."

The British memorandum made public Thursday contains distinct denial of certain rights for which the United States in the note of March 30 contends. So to an extent at least it must not take as an answer to that note.

In the note of March 30 the United States asserted that a nation's sovereignty over its ships at sea suffered no diminution in times of war, "except in so far as the practice and consent of civilized nations has limited it by the recognition of certain clearly defined rights which it conceded may be exercised by nations which are at war." These admitted rights of the belligerents are visit and search, capture and condemnation if visit and search reveals contraband and finally the right of blockade of enemy's ports.

The complaint of the United States was that the interference of Great Britain was not confined within these rights, but went far beyond them. The principal complaint of the United States has been that Great Britain has held up American cargoes of non-contraband to the great detriment of American trade with neutral countries.

Heber, a railroad town five miles west of El Centro, was reported entirely destroyed by fire.

The British offer to pay has not been accepted by the United States as full recompense and it certainly has not been regarded as justifying such high-handed action.

Lord Crewe in his memorandum makes no reference to the principles of international law which the United States demanded that Great Britain respect and in the view taken here seeks to override the American protest. He details the "concessions" which he says Great Britain has made to American commerce, such for instance as the payment of £450,000 to various American shippers of cotton.

Two paragraphs of Lord Crewe's memorandum were considered of special importance as indicating that Great Britain intends to tighten, rather than loosen, her blockade. These were:

"His majesty's government will be prepared hereafter to give special consideration to cases presented to them and involving particular hardships, if the goods concerned are required for neutral governments or municipalities, or in respect of works of public utility and where payment can be shown to have been made before the first of March, 1916.

"With the above exceptions his majesty's government regret they cannot continue to deal through the diplomatic channel with individual cases, but they would again point out that special provision is made for the consideration of such cases in the protest court."

Paragraph 16 was taken to mean that hereafter the United States would experience greater difficulty in getting any goods from any port which Great Britain regards as an enemy port, and paragraph 17 is taken to be notice that Great Britain intends to end further diplomatic discussion of her self.

The British embassy announced that in cases where it was impossible for American shippers to get goods out of Germany before June 15 the time has been extended. It will be necessary, however, for shippers to show that they had not time up to June 15 to get their goods out of Germany.

GEN. FELIPE ANGELES



General Angeles, it is understood, is on his way to Washington as military representative of the Villa government to present a plan for the pacification of Mexico.

EARTHQUAKE KILLS MANY IN CALIFORNIA TOWNS

Imperial Valley Severely Shaken—Loss of Property Will Reach More Than \$1,000,000.

El Centro, Cal., June 23.—Late reports indicate that Imperial valley was rocked from end to end by a series of earthquake shocks. More than a score of persons are reported dead. Buildings in every city in the valley have been damaged. Calexico suffered severely from fire. Damage in the earthquake district is estimated at more than \$1,000,000.

Telephone and telegraphic communication is interrupted and information from the stricken district is meager.

The greatest damage was at Calexico, on the Mexican border, where the loss of life occurred.

Many buildings in Calexico were shaken down. Operators in the telephone building fled after the first shock, which occurred at 7:20 p. m., and was followed by two others at 8:40 p. m. and 9:20 p. m. These were felt in the district surrounding El Centro and Calexico.

Two shocks were reported from Yuma at the same time. Two slight shocks were felt at San Bernardino, several miles north of the Mexican line, at nine o'clock. San Diego also was visited by two slight shocks.

Heber, a railroad town five miles west of El Centro, was reported entirely destroyed by fire.

ARMS WORKS FIRED BY BOMBS

Zeppelins Wreck British Navy Yard in Dead of Night.

Berlin, June 25.—The Overseas agency on Wednesday gave out the following:

"A message from Christiania says that the steamer *Iotum*, which has arrived at Stavanger, reports that several Zeppelins on the night between Tuesday and Wednesday (probably June 15-16) dropped many bombs on the Armstrong works at South Shields, England, which destroyed the navy yard and arsenal. Several buildings burned all night. The damage was enormous. Seventeen persons were killed and forty injured."

TEUTONS DEFEATED BY RUSS.

Austro-German Forces Lose Six-Day Battle on Dniester Front.

Petrograd, June 25.—An important Russian victory over the right wing of the Austro-German forces in Galicia was announced on Wednesday in the official statement from the war office. This statement says that the Teutonic troops have been defeated in a six-day battle on the Dniester river front, the Russians taking more than

15,000 prisoners.

TEUTONS RECAPTURE LEMBERG.

Retaking of Galician Capital Officially Announced.

Vienna, June 23.—The recapture of Lemberg, capital of Galicia, was officially announced here. In reporting the recapture of this important city, the Austro-Hungarian headquarters stated that it was taken by the second army after a violent fight.

RAIL UNION ADMITS WOMEN.

British Men's Organization Recognizes New Employees on Roads.

London, June 25.—Organized Labor announced that hereafter the "railroad women" would be eligible to membership in the National Union of Railways Men. Women are employed on railways in increasing numbers on account of the men being away at war.

WILSON TAKES REST

DOCTOR WARNS PRESIDENT AS HE REACHES SUMMER HOME AT CORNISH, N. H.

TOILS ON TWO PROBLEMS

Mexican Policy and Handling of British and German Issues Considered—Crowds Greeted Executive at Stations, But He Refused Speeches.

Cornish, N. H., June 28.—Under orders from his physician to take a complete rest President Wilson settled down at the summer White House on Friday for a brief vacation to prepare himself for the arduous work he is expecting within the next few months in handling European and Mexican problems.

The president brought few official documents. Officials at the White House in Washington had orders to forward him only the most pressing business, but he plans to give much thought, in the seclusion of the Cornish hills, to the next step in his Mexican policy, to the submarine issue with Germany and to the discussion with Great Britain over interference with commerce between the United States and neutral nations of Europe.

Secretary Lansing will do most of the actual work on the note to Great Britain now being prepared, but the president has already gone over with him the broad questions of policy involved, and will see the note before it is officially forwarded to London. He read with deep interest during the day unofficial forecasts from Berlin that there was a possibility of Germany's submarine warfare being modified, but refused to comment.

The president arrived Friday afternoon after a trip through Connecticut, Massachusetts and Vermont, marked by frequent ovations from crowds which gathered at all stations. He refused to make any speeches, but smiled broadly at laudatory comments from several hundred men, women and children, with whom he shook hands.

The greatest damage was at Calexico, on the Mexican border, where the loss of life occurred.

Many buildings in Calexico were shaken down. Operators in the telephone building fled after the first shock, which occurred at 7:20 p. m., and was followed by two others at 8:40 p. m. and 9:20 p. m. These were felt in the district surrounding El Centro and Calexico.

Two shocks were reported from Yuma at the same time. Two slight shocks were felt at San Bernardino, several miles north of the Mexican line, at nine o'clock. San Diego also was visited by two slight shocks.

Heber, a railroad town five miles west of El Centro, was reported entirely destroyed by fire.

The president's joy was evident in the afternoon when his daughter, Mrs. Francis B. Sayre, her husband and baby, arrived for a visit. Francis Woodrow Sayre, the president's only grandson, cooed with delight and clutched in his godfather's arms.

Mr. Wilson plans to devote nearly all his vacation season to golfing, automobile, reading and resting.

GERMAN NOTE IS PEACEFUL

Will Not Sink Ships If Assured That Merchant Vessels Won't Attack Submarines.

Berlin, June 28—Germany will modify her submarine warfare to meet the demands of the United States provided it is given assurances that merchant ships will not attempt to sink the underwater craft which hail them. It was learned on Friday that this is one of the chief points in the preliminary draft of the reply to the second American note, which is being drawn up by Foreign Secretary von Jagow.

YALE CREW IS THE WINNER

Blues Capture Race From Harvard in Easy Style, Leading From Start to Finish.

Regatta Course, New London, Conn., June 28.—Yale defeated Harvard in the annual varsity crew race on Friday in easy style, leading from start to finish. The Blue won by seven lengths. The official time was: Yale, 20:52; Harvard, 21:13½. The first race, the second varsity eight, was won by the Blue oarsmen, by about a quarter of a length.

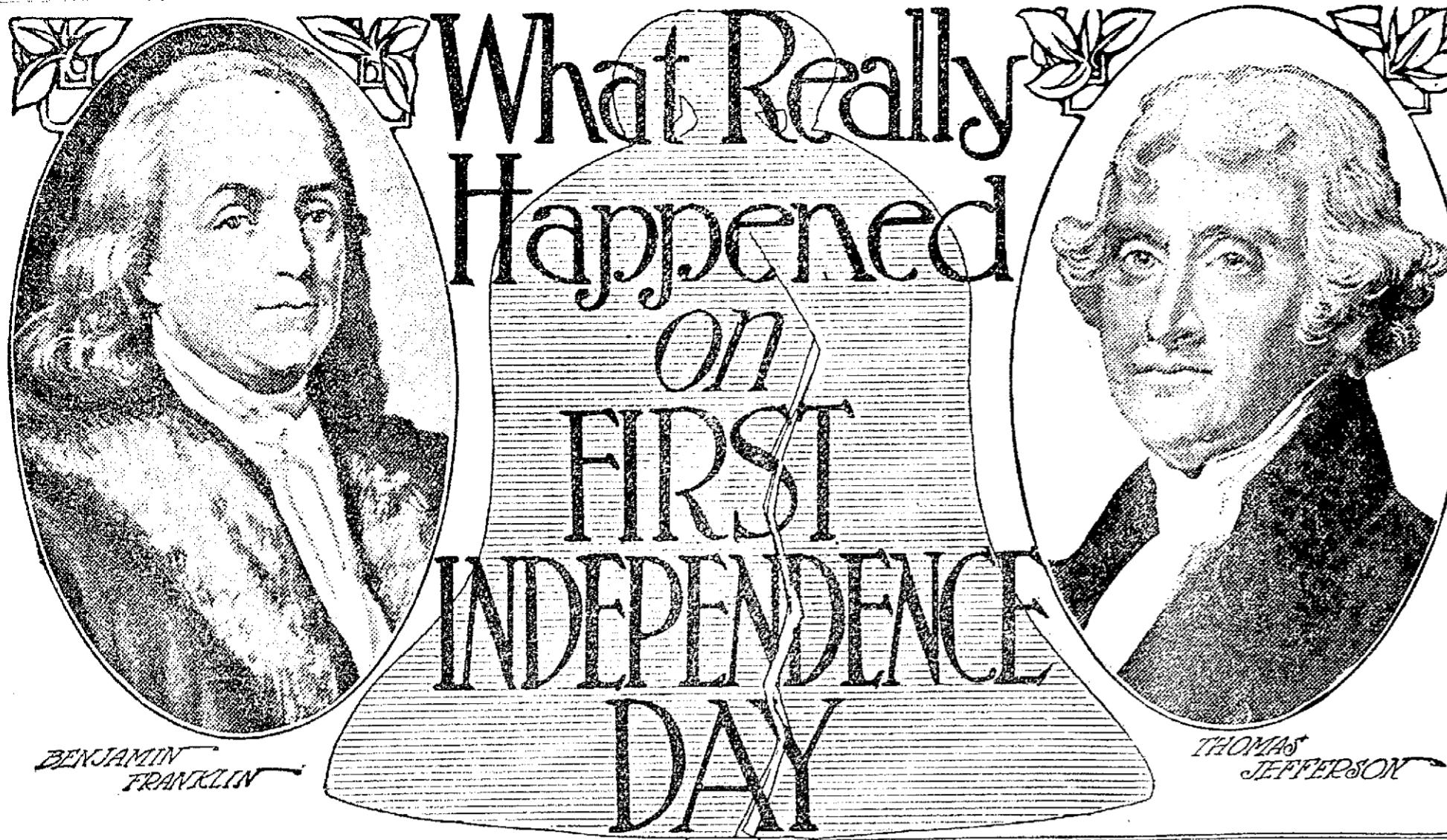
3 ALABAMA MURDERERS HUNG

Two Negroes Are Executed at Birmingham, and One White Man at Anniston.

Birmingham, Ala., June 28—Len Carter, convicted of the murder of his wife, and Syd Jones, who killed a fellow convict in the Banner mines, were hanged in the county jail on Friday. Both were negroes. Tim Sharpe was hanged in Anniston for the murder of two policemen.

WISCONSIN STATE NEWS

Antigo



ROM much that historians have written about the Fourth of July, 1776, an erroneous idea of the happenings of that great day has become a common heritage of the people of our land. Many an American considers it a part of a patriotic duty to muse upon the imaginative picture entitled "The First Fourth of July," which some historical writer has painted upon his vision.

In fancy he sees Independence hall in Philadelphia and the Continental congress with its ruffled shirts, long cloth coats, knee pants, silk stockings and low shoes sitting with dignity, but listening spellbound to a wonderfully strange and entirely new document called "The Declaration of Independence."

In fancy he even hears the popular acclaim of "That is just what we all say!" and "It is well worded, Mr. Jefferson." Then the mind pictures the various delegates to congress hastening forward, eager for the honor of fixing their signatures to a sheepskin document.

The scene changes to the ringing of the great liberty bell, to the assembling of the people at Philadelphia who applauded the reading of this bill of rights and to the final closing of the day with every man, woman and child in Philadelphia happy because he is no longer a British subject, having become a free American in a single day.

Such a vision pictures a heroic scene; but the true record of events does not affirm that these so-called happenings took place on that memorable day. By blotting out the imperfect details of the picture the Fourth of July is in no way robbed of any of its glory.

An authentic account of what transpired at that time changes the meaning of the Fourth of July from one day to about sixty in which the whole history of our national liberty is told and the heroic heart-throbs of the sorely tried colonists are keenly felt.

The day itself properly symbolizes the liberty for which the patriots of that time stood ready to sacrifice their lives in order to launch the United States as a national craft which should be anchored by no weight of foreign despotism.

It was a time of danger when brother, friend and neighbor became estranged by reason of political opinion. Some colonists still loved the mother country with true English pride, while others were so embittered by the injustice of the sovereign across the seas that they willingly gave their all to the cause of the people of the new land.

During the latter part of 1774 George Washington himself wrote that no thinking man among the colonists wanted to separate from England, and Franklin ridiculed the idea.

During the early days of the revolution the bluecoats never dreamed of separating from the beloved land of their ancestors. In fact, such a course would have been condemned by Americans themselves as treason. Jefferson declared that prior to April 19, 1775, he had heard no whisper of the disposition of anyone to stand from under the governmental power of Great Britain.

The inevitable, however, came with the spring of 1776, when local assemblies began formal discussion regarding the liberty of colonists. These legislative bodies possessed but little power, but they did a great part in crystallizing the sentiment for independence in quarters and fending those opposed to the idea to declare their inimical attitude.

The good work of these small legislative bodies was reflected and magnified as soon as the delegates were sent to the Continental congress. Then the spirit of liberty permeated the very atmosphere of the national assembly and many an individual received the courage to align himself with the new cause.

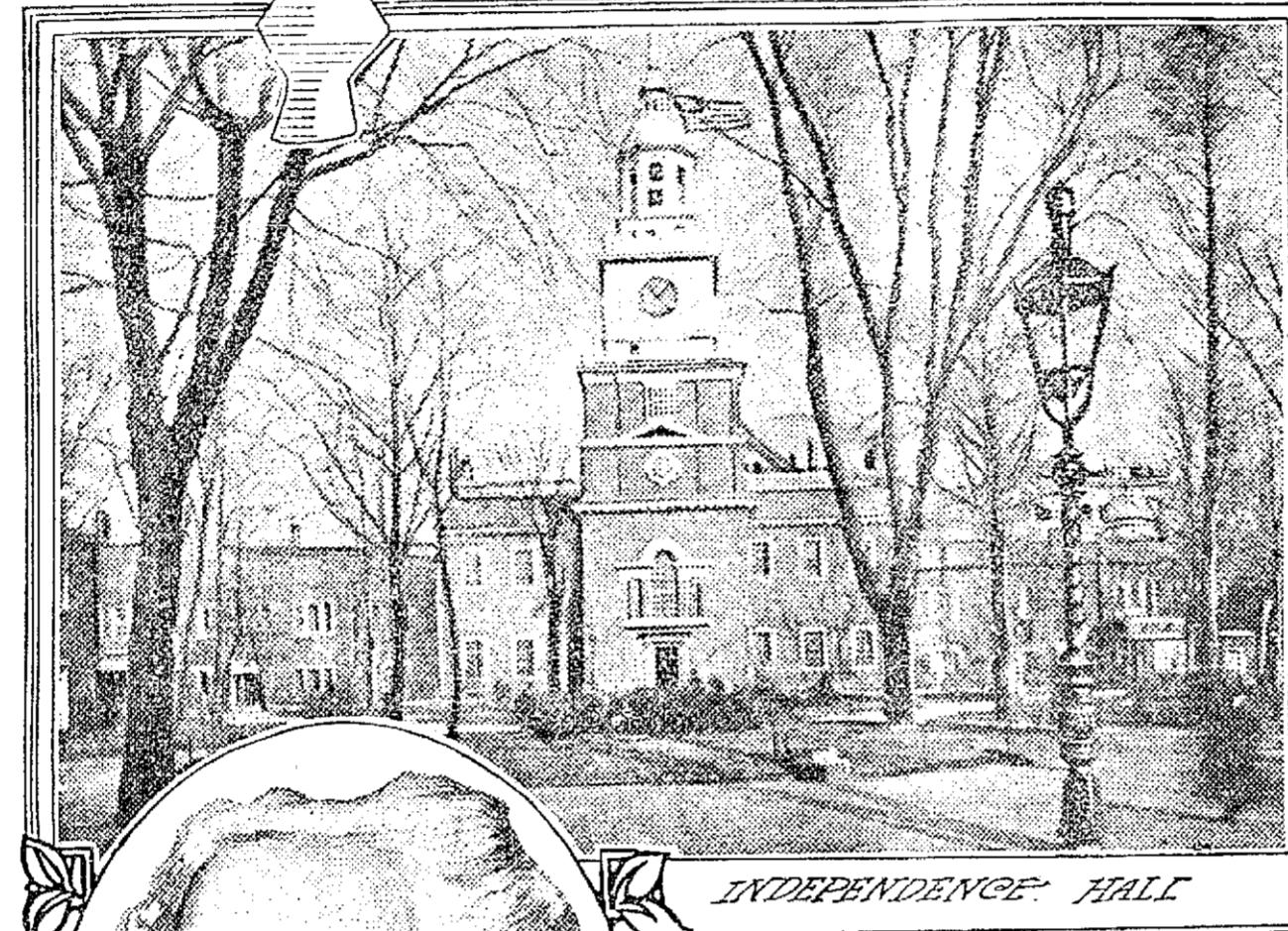
If, June 7, 1776, there had been an "extra paper" to have informed the public of the latest political news one might have read the daring headlines "Richard Henry Lee of Virginia, the Man of the Hour," for it was he who on that day started the Fourth of July. It was this southerner who introduced the first declaration of independence in congress declaring the American people free.

Good judgment dictated the caution of omitting John Adams' name from the minutes, as the second to that motion, yet the fact is known today, when there is no army of redcoats waiting to seize patriots as rebels.

Too much praise cannot be given to the introduction of Lee's resolution, yet it was to the credit of the Continental congress that action was not forced upon such an important measure at that time. It could not have succeeded until all objections had been silenced, all fears of England's success allayed, until all were conscientiously convinced that the cause of liberty was just. It was imperative that all should look the Goddess of Liberty squarely in the face with a devotion to follow where she should lead.

As no agreement could be reached on June 7, the resolution was laid over until the next day, when it was again postponed for consideration until July 1.

In order that the cause of liberty should not be retarded during this wait, congress at that



JOHN ADAMS

time appointed a committee of five to prepare a declaration of independence of the same purport as Lee's resolution, in the hope that the new doctrine would be unanimously accepted when the matter should be again taken up in July.

Policy demanded that a southerner should be chosen to write the declaration in order to increase the probability of its unanimous adoption. Logically, Jefferson was the man to carry this work through, for the masterly style of his pen was well known. With such coworkers, though, it cannot be supposed that he alone was the author of the resolution; for the responsibility had been assigned to all five jointly, and the counsel and advice of all were necessary.

However, the credit of the phraseology is given to Jefferson, while John Adams is said to have given close attention to the revision and the amending of the resolution. The entire committee helped perfect the documents by making it the subject of critical analysis. In allowing the Declaration of Independence to be ready before its assembly on June 28 congress preceded its schedule.

Satisfied that all were acquainted with its contents, the legislature then laid the bill on the table until it should come up for discussion by congress sitting as a committee of the whole.

By trial vote July 1 only nine colonies voted as favorable to the resolution.

Final legislative action was therefore deferred until the next day. That, July 2, was probably the most memorable of all dates of our national history. During the stormy debate at that time the declaration was both attacked and commended.

When the vote of the day was taken it was found that the declaration had been unanimously endorsed by all of the thirteen colonies.

The vote in favor of the declaration was not sufficient to make the adoption of the new resolution complete, for the next day congress sat as a committee of the whole to consider the bill. At that time slight alterations were made, certain clauses censuring England were omitted and others regarding slave trade were left out, while other amendments were added.

On July 4 congress assembled again and immediately resolved itself into a committee for the consideration of the Declaration of Independence.

When John Hancock, as president of the congress, resumed the chair, Mr. Harrison, great-grandfather of our former president of the United States, reported that his committee had agreed to the declaration, which they desired him to report.

What followed this announcement is largely a matter of surmise, despite the fact that the debate lasted all through the warm day, when delegates either talked or listened swathed in heavy, close-fitting stocks.

If it had not been for a seemingly trivial incident the debates of that day might probably have

lasted over until the next, and so July 5 would have become the birthday instead of July 4.

Toward evening the discomfort of the assembly was increased on account of the swarms of flies which came from a nearby livery stable into the hall of legislature. These pests were so audacious in assaults upon the statesmen that Jefferson said their annoyance helped bring the matter to a conclusion, and Harrison reported the declaration to congress as accepted, though in the minutes of that day the declaration was at first left out on account of the vengeance of England.

Today Independence hall, in the old state house in Philadelphia, remains about as it was on that July 4, and so as far as the setting of the stage the drama is complete, but the drama itself is left for us to supply.

All that we have left of the record of that memorable day is the text of the Declaration of Independence, and as that represents what all brave American colonists were ready to lay down their lives for and what should be handed down to us and guarded as courageously as it had been won, the Fourth of July has amply served its purpose and deserved its one monument "The Spirit of Liberty for All."

Whether or not the Declaration of Independence was signed on July 4, 1776, by any but Hancock as president of the Continental congress, and Thompson, as secretary, is a matter of doubt, for the journal entry records "signed by order of and in behalf of congress." Jefferson himself made conflicting statements regarding this question.

Some contend that the delegates met informally on the morning of July 5 and signed the document. Whether or not the signatures were affixed on July 4, congress' act was official on that day that Jefferson's Declaration of Independence was declared acceptable to every colony. And so it resolved that copies should be sent throughout the new-formed republic.

The general assemblies, conventions, councils, committees of safety and the commanding officers of the Continental army had to be informed of the independence of the United States. These copies were signed by Hancock and Thompson.

The Congressional Record of July 19 shows that a resolution was introduced in the national assembly to the effect that the declaration should be engrossed on parchment and presented for the signature of every member on August 2.

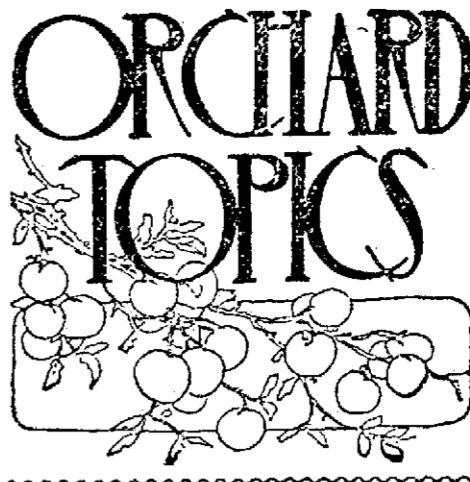
This fact, therefore, serves as authority that the parchment copy signed on that day in August, after it had been compared with the fair copy and the latter destroyed, is the copy of the Declaration of Independence which was considered for so many years the original draft of the great bill of rights of the American people. It is said that even this signing was entered into with "fear and trembling."

Satisfied that the signed parchment was a lasting evidence of the birth of the new nation, congress took no further official action regarding the instrument itself until January, 1777.

By that time the new republic began to feel its strength, and congress decided to promulgate the names of the signers of the Declaration of Independence by ordering that printed copies of the document should be made, with the names of the signers added.

Mary Katharine Goddard, a woman who carried on the printing business on Broadside, Baltimore, probably never heard of woman's rights, yet it so happened that it became her right to print these copies of the American bill of rights.

From these copies numerous others were soon made, until before long every home boasted at least one copy of the original document which gave life to our republic.



PACKING FRUIT FOR MARKET

Poor Economy to Use Soiled Packages
—Cleanliness Should Be Carefully Observed at All Times.

Use clean packages. It is poor economy to stick to the soiled ones which destroy the attractiveness of the fruit.

Never use defective fruit to line the bottom of the basket. If the fruit is sanded or overripe, better sell it as such, even if it is at a lower price.

Aim to deliver early in the morning. The average housewife likes to get the fruit taken care of before noon. Besides, it carries so much better when cool.

Cleanliness should be observed, not only about the fruit but in the clothing and person of the deliveryman. Fruit offered by soiled hands is at once handicapped.

Careful handling through the entire process is an essential. The careless driver who rattles over stones or through ruts, who jams his crates into the rig, acquires a reputation for delivering jamb.

Fill orders promptly and exactly, if you would hold your trade. The woman who contracts for fruit to complete the dessert in a dinner for company or who wishes to do her canning at a stated time is not always quick to forgive a negligence along this line.

A customer once made should be made for the years to come; not only as a buyer of small fruit, but of other produce. A reputation for excellence of products, punctuality, reasonable rates, and strict integrity in the entire transaction holds trade when once gained.

START FOR STRAWBERRY BED

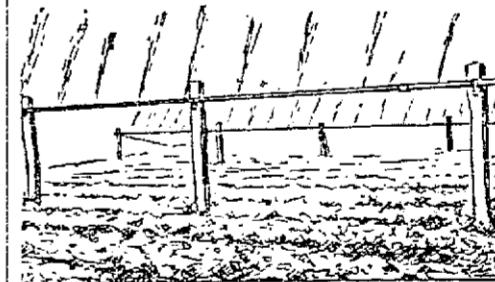
Medium Loam That Is Deep and Retentive of Moisture, Yet Well-Drained, Gives Best Results.

(By F. H. HALL)

In selecting land for strawberry growing, avoid very sandy as well as very heavy and poorly drained soil. A medium loam that is deep and retentive of moisture, yet well drained, will give best results. Sand soil with a southern exposure will produce an early crop, but is usually lacking in moisture when most needed, therefore requiring special attention in the way of irrigation and mulching.

Cool, heavy soil with a northern exposure should be selected if a late crop is desired. Low land, if well drained, may be used. Sod land is not desirable for two reasons. First, because of its poor physical condition, and second, danger of damage by the white grub, which is usually abundant on sod land and very destructive in a newly set strawberry field.

Land that has been planted to hood crops, to which liberal annual applications of stable manure have been applied for one or more years and kept free from weed seeds by frequent cultivations, may be considered as well.



An Overhead Irrigation for Strawberries Used With Good Results By Many Berry Growers.

prepared for this crop. Further improvement in the case of heavy soil may be made by seeding to clover, following a harvest of peas, the clover to be plowed under the following spring just before setting the strawberry plants.

Thorough preparation of land in the way of plowing and harrowing will repay all extra expense. If stable manure is to be applied to land that has been cropped the previous season it should be plowed deeply, the manure then spread and harrowed in, followed by a second plowing of medium depth and a very thorough harrowing. By this method a fine preparation is given, while the manure is properly placed to feed the strawberry plants, which root deeply, rather than the young weeds.

LOCUSTS AS SOIL IMPROVERS

Trees Will Outgrow Any Other Kind on Rundown Land, Especially on Limestone Formation.

The black locust belongs to the legume family and is able to take nitrogen out of the air for its own growth. The trees will outgrow any other kind on rundown land. This is especially true if the soil is on a limestone formation. They not only grow there, but gradually enrich the soil in nitrogen. The grass begins to grow under them first.

In some sections where blue grass does not grow naturally it can be made to succeed by setting out locust trees and starting the grass under them.

Housework Is a Burden

It's hard enough to keep house if in perfect health, but a woman who is weak, tired and suffering from an aching back has a heavy burden.

Any woman in this condition has good cause to suspect kidney trouble, especially if the kidney action seems disordered.

Doan's Kidney Pills have cured thousands of suffering women. It's the best recommended special kidney remedy.

An Iowa Case

"Every Picture Tells a Story," Mrs. J. Greenfield, R. F. D. No. 1, Webster City, Ia., says: "I suffered from bearing down pains in my back and my health was all run down. Doctors did little good and when I heard of Doan's Kidney Pills I used them. The pains all left and I gained in weight, in fact, was completely cured."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 50c a Box
DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N.Y.

Your Liver Is Clogged Up

That's Why You're Tired—Out of Sorts
—Have No Appetite.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

will put you right in a few days. They do their duty. Cure Constipation, Stimulation, Biliousness, Indigestion and Sick Headache. **SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE**

Genuine must bear Signature

Breathe Good

ABSORBINE STOPS LAMENESS
from a Bone Sprain, Ring Bone Splint, Curb, Side Bone, or similar trouble and gets horse going sound. Does not blister or remove the hair and horse can be worked. Page 17 in pamphlet with each bottle tells how. \$2.00 a bottle delivered.

Horse Book 9 K free.

ABSORBINE JR., antiseptic liniment for mankind. Reduces Painful Swellings, Enlarged Glands, Goitre, Wens, Bruises, Varicose Veins, Varicosities, heals Old Sores, Allays Pain. Will tell you more if you write. \$1 and \$2 a bottle at dealers or delivered. Book "Evidence" free. Manufactured only by W.F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 310 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

RELATIONS OF GOD AND MAN

Gradual Readjustment Means a Continual Advance Toward the Higher Life.

In studying the Bible it becomes increasingly apparent that the relations between God and man are not constant or fixed, but are subject to a gradual readjustment. In the earlier chapters the ideal held out is for man to "fear" God. Later he learns to trust, to a limited extent, this higher life. Eventually this grudging faith is turned to love, which recognizes God as the father, constantly giving himself, as life and wisdom, to his children. And beyond this comes that fruition of growth which constitutes real unity; man is merged with God, and comes to realize that "I and the Father are one."

God never changes, but our understanding of him does change. And it is the evolution of this ideal which we have of the great sea of life in which we live, and which lives in and through us, which constitutes real growth and advancement. Life is for that; the everyday tasks tend toward the bringing forth of self-consciousness, which is always a fuller consciousness of God.—From the *Nautilus*.

And man is also the architect of most of his misfortunes.

To Build Strong Children

Supply their growing bodies with right food, so that Brain, and Muscle, and Bone development may evenly balance.

Grape-Nuts

FOOD

was originated to supply, in proper proportion, the very elements required by the human body for growth and repair.

To supply children a dish of Grape-Nuts and cream for breakfast regularly, is to start them on the road to sturdy health.

"There's a Reason" for

Grape-Nuts

Sold by grocers.

MRS. MABEN WAS MADE WELL

By Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Wants Other Suffering Women To Know It.

Murfreesboro, Tenn. — "I have wanted to write to you for a long time to tell you what your wonderful remedies have done for me. I was a sufferer from female weakness and displacement and I would have such tired, worn out feelings, sick headaches and dizzy spells. Doctors did me no good so I tried the Lydia E. Pinkham Remedies—Vegetable Compound and Sanative Wash. I am now well and strong and can do all my own work. I owe it all to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and want other suffering women to know about it"—Mrs. H. E. MABEN, 211 S. Spring St., Murfreesboro, Tenn.

This famous remedy, the medicinal ingredients of which are derived from native roots and herbs, has for nearly forty years proved to be a most valuable tonic and invigorator of the female organism. Women everywhere bear willing testimony to the wonderful virtue of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Why Lose Hope.

No woman suffering from any form of female troubles should lose hope until she has given Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a fair trial.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

Same Thing.

Hearing a noise at the kitchen entrance, the man of the house slipped quietly to the rear door and suddenly opened it. The grocer's delivery boy was there with a basket containing a dozen eggs, a pound of butter and some Roquefort cheese.

"Oh, it's you, is it, Biffy?" said the man. "My wife is always afraid when she hears a noise here, especially after it begins to grow dark. She thinks it's a robber."

"Well, she needn't change her mind on my account," gloomily responded the grocer's boy, handing over the goods and presenting the bill, which called for \$1.87.—Pittsburgh Chronicle Telegraph.

A Last Resort.

Mr. Tompkins was obliged to stop over night at a small country hotel, says Harper's Magazine. He was shown to his room by the one boy the place afforded, a colored lad.

"I am glad there's a rope here in case of fire," commented Mr. Tompkins as he surveyed the room, "but what's the idea of putting a Bible in the room in such a prominent place?"

"Dat am intended fo' use, sah," replied the boy, "in case de fire am too far advanced for yo' to make you' escape, sah."

But a man never realizes what fool ideas he has until after he builds a house according to his own plans.

YOUR OWN DRUGGIST WILL TELL YOU Try MURINE Eye Remedy for Red, Weak, Watery Eyes and Granulated Eyelids. No Smearing—just Eye comfort. Write for Book of Eye Remedies by mail free. Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown—of false hair.

ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE for the TROOPS Over 100,000 packages of Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic powder to shake into your socks before being used by the G.I.'s. It relieves the pain of blisters, it rests the feet, gives instant relief to Cramps and Bunions, hot, swollen, aching, tender feet, and makes walking easy. Sold everywhere. See. Try it TODAY. Don't accept any substitute. Adv.

Any man who can forget what he wants to forget has a good memory.

ROTTEN COFFEE.

When your coffee is harsh and nasty, you may know that the berries have fallen from the tree, and have been swept up from the ground after a certain amount of deterioration.

Remember, then, that there is one line of coffee that is all hand picked and pure, and buy a pound of Denison's Coffee for trial.

Denison's Coffees are always packed in cans, cartons or bags. None other is genuine.

If your grocer does not have Denison's Coffee, write the Denison Coffee Co., Chicago, Ill., who will tell you where it may be purchased.—Adv.

Both Ways.

"Sleeping in the open air is a proved experiment, isn't it?"

"Yes, and a tent-ative one as well."

AT THE FIRST SIGNS

Of Falling Hair Get Cuticura. It Works Wonders. Trial Free.

Touch spots of dandruff and itching with Cuticura Ointment, and follow next morning with a hot shampoo of Cuticura Soap. This at once arrests falling hair and promotes hair growth. You may rely on these supercreamy emollients for all skin troubles.

Sample each free by mail with Book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. XY, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

He Was Heap Careful.

Said a western mining man at the Astor hotel in New York city the other day, according to the Times: "We have a bachelors' mess in the mining camp where I'm located, and we usually have a Chinaman to do the cooking. Some of the Orientals are fine cooks, after they get over a few of the peculiar ideas they have imbibed from their own country's oddities in the culinary line.

"Not long ago we got a new Chinaman as cook. A couple of days later one of the fellows got a pedigreed Irish terrier pup given to him—a real dog. My friend had to go up to one of the mines that afternoon, and he turned the puppy over to the new Chinaman. 'You be mighty careful of this dog,' he said to the cook. 'Me be heap careful,' was the answer.

"That night, at dinner, the new Chinaman brought on, with great ceremony, a covered dish.

"Me heap careful," he remarked, as with a smile of pride, he removed the cover.

"Underneath was the pedigreed pup, neatly cooked in the best Chinese style."

Color Change.

"Your new assistant is blue over his work."

"I guess that is because he is so green about it."

The demand for sincerity is far in excess of the visible supply.

SKIM-MILK CHEESE BARRED BY HOUSE

LOWER BRANCH DEFEATS GRELL
MEASURE BY VOTE OF
35 TO 49.

MINKLEY OPPOSED TO BILL

Assemblyman Asserts Passage of Measure Would Ruin the Wisconsin Cheese Market—Solons Seek Larger Salary.

Madison.—The assembly sent to defeat the Grell bill which would legalize the manufacture of skim-milk cheese in Wisconsin. Assemblyman Grell claimed that the passage of this bill would insure the manufacture of \$2,000,000 worth of skim-milk cheese annually. He said that the bill was properly safeguarded, requiring branding, so as not to interfere with the high character of other Wisconsin cheeses. Assemblyman O'Brien of Kewaunee county opposed the bill and said it was known among the farmers as the "sky-blue cheese bill." Assemblymen Mortensen and Minkley also opposed the measure. The latter claimed that its passage would ruin the Wisconsin cheese market. He said that over one-half of the cheese manufactured in the United States was produced in Wisconsin. The substitute amendment was rejected by a vote of 51 to 33 and the bill was killed by a vote of 35 to 49.

The work of marking these roads has already begun and the whole series of routes will be marked within a very short time. What it will mean to the state in the future is suggested by the profitable returns that are being received in other states having good summer resorts and other attractions for the tourist.

It is admitted that for automobile tourists Wisconsin has the advantage in roads at the present time and conditions permitting immeasurably better roads in the future than any other state now prominent in the summer tourist business.

There are vast numbers in the middle West whose touring is limited by the condition of the highways or their knowledge of them. It may be said that the benefits of this traffic are limited to those traversing the regions of the state that are possessed of the greater attractions, and that to an extent is true, but they are divided also with the intervening territory, and they are great enough to command the attention of the state as a whole.

With through highways well marked and improved and the facts published throughout the middle West, there is good reason to believe that there will be an immense automobile traffic throughout a large portion of the state and that it will bring to the state millions of dollars every year in the future.

The following are the marked trails of the state:

Yellow Trail—Chicago to Minneapolis, via Kenosha, Racine, Milwaukee, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Waupaca, Stevens Point, Marshfield, Abbot'sford, Stanley, Chippewa Falls, Eau Claire, Menomonie and Hudson.

Red Cross Route—Milwaukee to La Crosse, via Watertown, Madison, Baraboo, Reedsburg, Elroy, Kendall and Cashton.

Red Circle Route—Baraboo (leaving Red Cross route) to Eagle River, via Kilbourn, Necedah, Grand Rapids, Wausau, Merritt, Tomahawk and Rhinelander.

White Circle Route—Appleton to Ashland, via Shawano, Wittenberg, Birnwood, Wausau, Abbot'sford, Medford, Westboro, Oshkosh, Prentice, Phillips, Park Falls, Butternut, Glidden and Mellen.

Yellow Circle Route—Green Bay to Minneapolis, via Shawano, Phlox, Antigo, Rhinelander, Prentice, Lady Smith, Barron, Turtle Lake, Clear Lake, New Richmond and Hudson.

White Diamond Route—Appleton to Pemine, via Green Bay, Oconto, Peshtigo, Marinette, Wausau and Antigo. (To be extended to Florence.)

Yellow Diamond Route—Oconto to Eagle River, via Lena, Suring, Mountain, Lakewood, Soperton, Wabeno, Laona, Crandon, Hiles and Three Lakes.

Red Diamond Route—Chippewa Falls to Superior, via Cameron, Rice Lake, Spooner, Gordon, Solon Springs, Bennett and Hawthorne.

White Square Route—Rice Lake to Bayfield, via Earl, Hayward, Drummmond, Mason, Ashland (three miles), Washburn and Bayfield.

Red Square Route—Stanley to Ladysmith (and beyond), via Boyd, Cornell (two miles west), and Holcombe.

Yellow Square Route—Langlade to Medford, via Antigo and Merrill—ultimately Marinette to Chippewa Falls.

New Patents.

Herman J. Barsness, Black Earth, cattle rancher; Harvey E. Bloomer, Milwaukee, electric heating pad; Walter M. Fischbach, Milwaukee, stereopticon; Enos C. Frisk and E. C. Anderson, Somerset, utensil knob; Ralph Gagan, Oconomowoc, cow stall; John E. Gilson, Port Washington, igniter actuating mechanism; William E. Higgins, Milwaukee, tuning slide and stop for trumpets, etc.; Norbert Joha, Milwaukee, measuring instrument; Nisbet Latta, Milwaukee, gas producer.

Incorporations.

Articles of incorporation were filed in the office of the secretary of state as follows:

The Rowe Mining company, Platteville; capital, \$10,000; incorporators, R. E. Davis, T. F. Cummins.

The Merchants Towel Service company, Milwaukee; capital, \$12,000; incorporators, E. T. Moores, H. H. Seaman and A. V. Diederich.

The Spaeth company, Milwaukee; capital, \$6,000; incorporators, F. B. Spaeth, August Spaeth, Emma Spaeth and Emma Spaeth.

Tomahawk.—Eugene Allord was arrested and fined \$50 and costs, amounting to \$60.65, for illegal hunting. The entire carcass of a deer was found in his possession.

Many Prizes for Badger Growers.

With a total of 78 medals on grains, forage crops and miscellaneous farm products, Wisconsin has made the greatest winning in her history at the Panama-Pacific International exposition at San Francisco, according to a telegram received by L. F. Gruber of the College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin.

Details of the victory for Wisconsin farmers have not been sent as yet, but it is known that the state has captured ten gold medals, 41 silver medals, 27 bronze medals and an honorable mention. Names of the winners will be announced later.

This news is of particular interest to members of the State Agricultural Experiment association because 90 percent of the prize-winning grains and forage crops at San Francisco this year were produced by these farmers in co-operation with the experiment station workers.

Schedule of State Auto Roads.

The Wisconsin Advancement association has prepared a preliminary schedule of automobile roads through the state. These roads will be marked, each with its peculiar sign so plain that the tourist will have to make no stops nor ask questions.

The work of marking these roads has already begun and the whole series of routes will be marked within a very short time. What it will mean to the state in the future is suggested by the profitable returns that are being received in other states having good summer resorts and other attractions for the tourist.

It is admitted that for automobile tourists Wisconsin has the advantage in roads at the present time and conditions permitting immeasurably better roads in the future than any other state now prominent in the summer tourist business.

There are vast numbers in the middle West whose touring is limited by the condition of the highways or their knowledge of them. It may be said that the benefits of this traffic are limited to those traversing the regions of the state that are possessed of the greater attractions, and that to an extent is true, but they are divided also with the intervening territory, and they are great enough to command the attention of the state as a whole.

With through highways well marked and improved and the facts published throughout the middle West, there is good reason to believe that there will be an immense automobile traffic throughout a large portion of the state and that it will bring to the state millions of dollars every year in the future.

The following are the marked trails of the state:

Yellow Trail—Chicago to Minneapolis, via Kenosha, Racine, Milwaukee, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Waupaca, Stevens Point, Marshfield, Abbot'sford, Stanley, Chippewa Falls, Eau Claire, Menomonie and Hudson.

Red Cross Route—Milwaukee to La Crosse, via Watertown, Madison, Baraboo, Reedsburg, Elroy, Kendall and Cashton.

Red Circle Route—Baraboo (leaving Red Cross route) to Eagle River, via Kilbourn, Necedah, Grand Rapids, Wausau, Merritt, Tomahawk and Rhinelander.

White Circle Route—Appleton to Ashland, via Shawano, Wittenberg, Birnwood, Wausau, Abbot'sford, Medford, Westboro, Oshkosh, Prentice, Phillips, Park Falls, Butternut, Glidden and Mellen.

Yellow Circle Route—Green Bay to Minneapolis, via Shawano, Phlox, Antigo, Rhinelander, Prentice, Lady Smith, Barron, Turtle Lake, Clear Lake, New Richmond and Hudson.

White Diamond Route—Appleton to Pemine, via Green Bay, Oconto, Peshtigo, Marinette, Wausau and Antigo. (To be extended to Florence.)

Yellow Diamond Route—Oconto to Eagle River, via Lena, Suring, Mountain, Lakewood, Soperton, Wabeno, Laona, Crandon, Hiles and Three Lakes.

Red Diamond Route—Chippewa Falls to Superior, via Cameron, Rice Lake, Spooner, Gordon, Solon Springs, Bennett and Hawthorne.

White Square Route—Rice Lake to Bayfield, via Earl, Hayward, Drummmond, Mason, Ashland (three miles), Washburn and Bayfield.

Red Square Route—Stanley to Ladysmith (and beyond), via Boyd, Cornell (two miles west), and Holcombe.

Yellow Square Route—Langlade to Medford, via Antigo and Merrill—ultimately Marinette to Chippewa Falls.

New Patents.

Herman J. Barsness, Black Earth, cattle rancher; Harvey E. Bloomer, Milwaukee, electric heating pad; Walter M. Fischbach, Milwaukee, stereopticon; Enos C. Frisk and E. C. Anderson, Somerset, utensil knob; Ralph Gagan, Oconomowoc, cow stall; John E. Gilson, Port Washington, igniter actuating mechanism; William E. Higgins, Milwaukee, tuning slide and stop for trumpets, etc.; Norbert Joha, Milwaukee, measuring instrument; Nisbet Latta, Milwaukee, gas producer.

Incorporations.

Articles of incorporation were filed in the office of the secretary of state as follows:

The Rowe Mining company, Platteville; capital, \$10,000; incorporators, R. E. Davis, T. F. Cummins.

The Merchants Towel Service company, Milwaukee; capital, \$12,000; incorporators, E. T. Moores, H. H. Seaman and A. V. Diederich.

The Spaeth company, Milwaukee; capital, \$6,000; incorporators, F. B. Spaeth, August Spaeth, Emma Spaeth and Emma Spaeth.

Tomahawk.—Eugene Allord was arrested and fined \$50 and costs, amounting to \$60.65, for illegal hunting. The entire carcass of a deer was found in his possession.

NEWS OF THE STATE

Antigo.—Edward and Joseph Holly were sentenced to one year at Waupun for stealing the safe from the Krause Kostra saloon on June 11. The safe contained about \$900 in cash and checks and weighed 900 pounds, but the boys took it five blocks.

Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D. C., books free. Highest references. Best results.

W. N. U., CHICAGO, NO. 26-1915.

Fresh Eggs One Year Old 00

STRANGE, but literally true. MORNING GLORY Egg Preservative will keep eggs fresh and sweet for an indefinite length of time in any climate or temperature.

MORNING GLORY is purely vegetable in liquid form, and is applied with the hands. No brush or dipping. A child can treat 1,000 eggs with MORNING GLORY in twenty minutes. None of the preservative enters the egg. Pores of the shell are hermetically sealed and the egg retains its natural appearance, and can be transported without shrinkage or deterioration.

Until this wonderful discovery was made, the annual loss reported by the U. S. Agricultural Department was \$50,000,000 annually, due to eggs spoilt in transportation. Think of it! Fifty millions of eggs that are raised in the United States can now save and do without cold storage entirely.

The use of MORNING